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Directorate of Intelligence

Africa Review

17 December 1993

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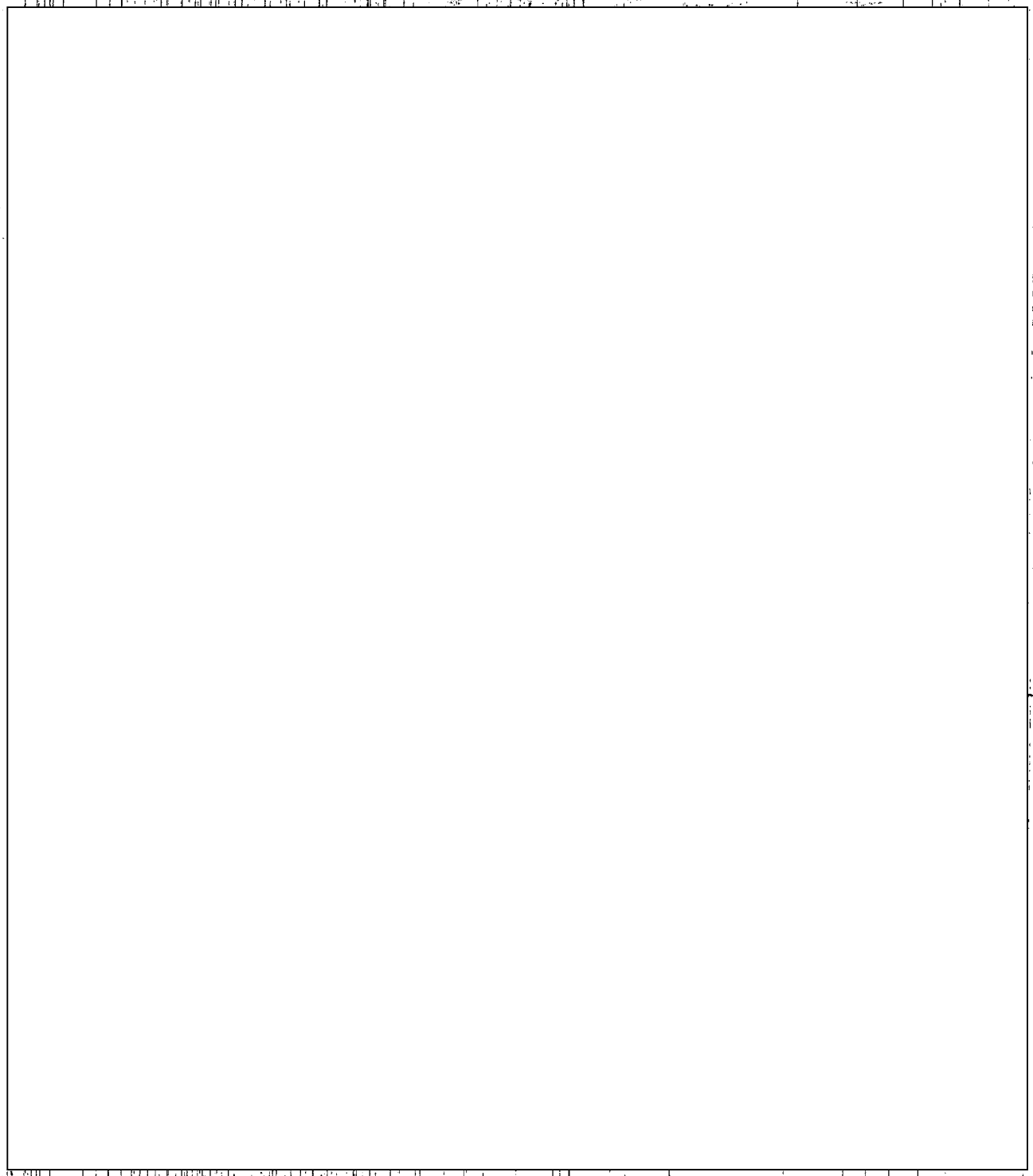

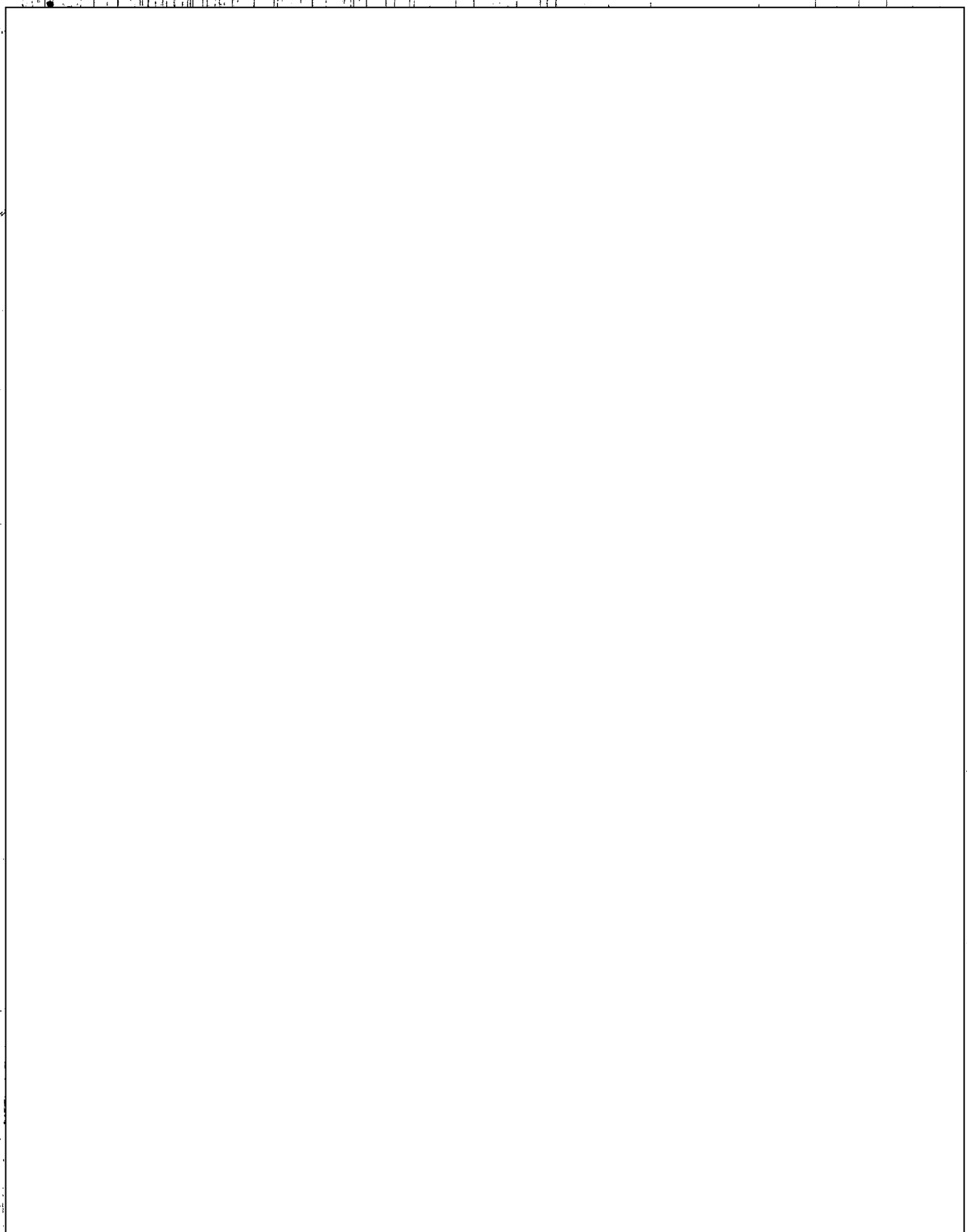

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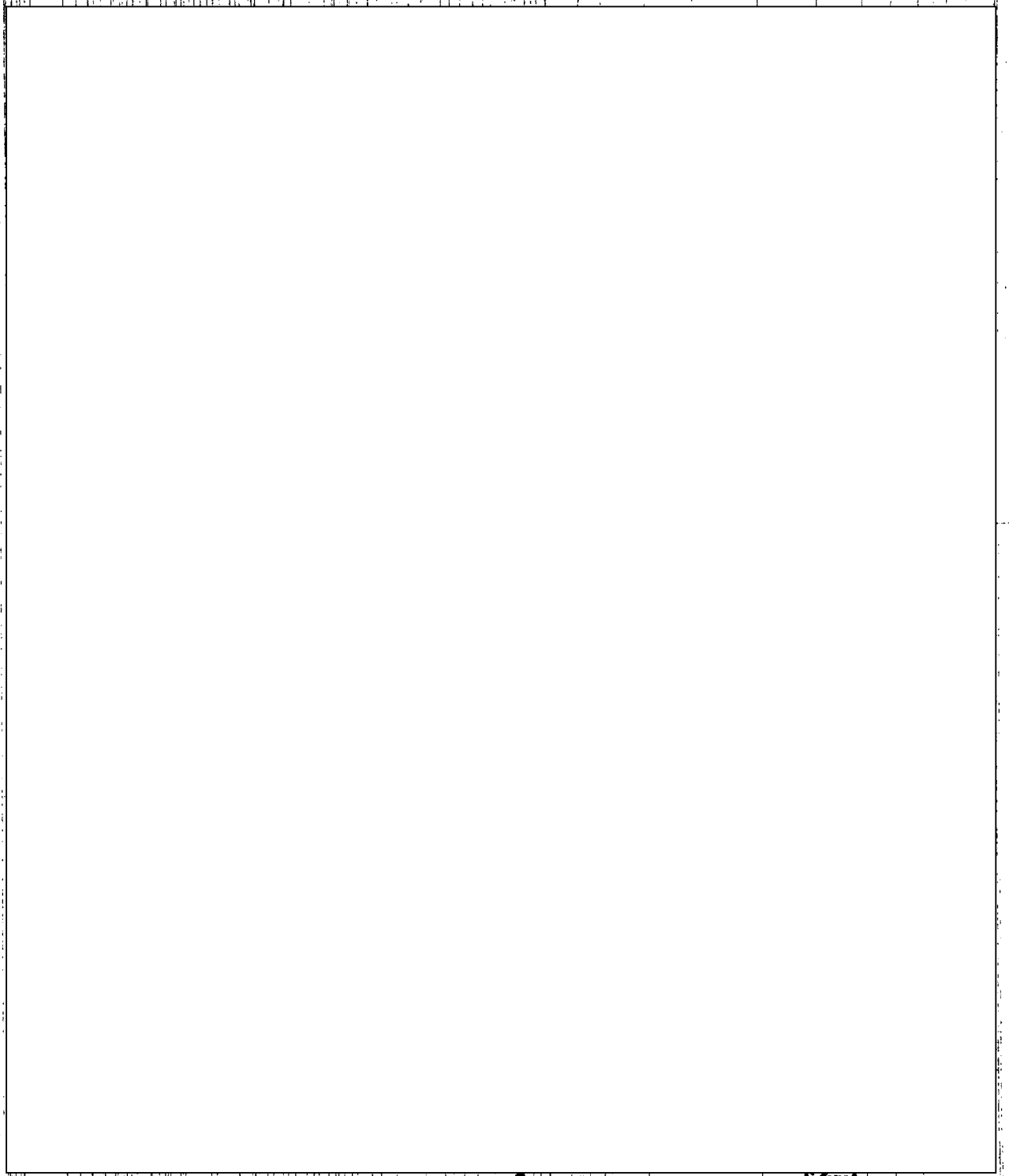
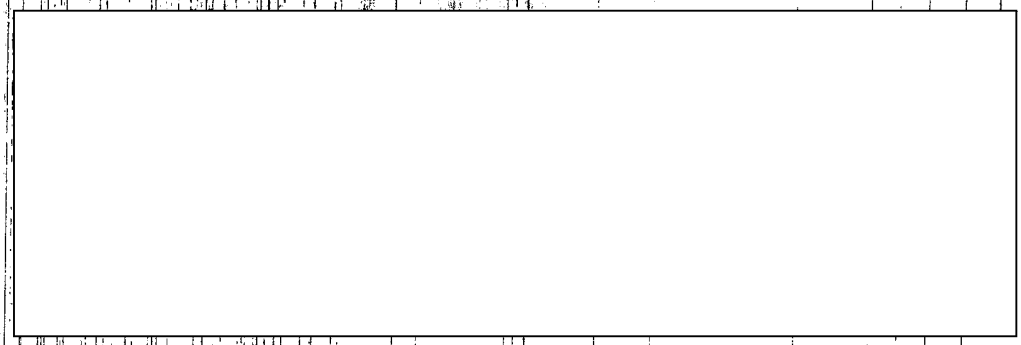




Sub-Saharan Africa: Democratization Chronology

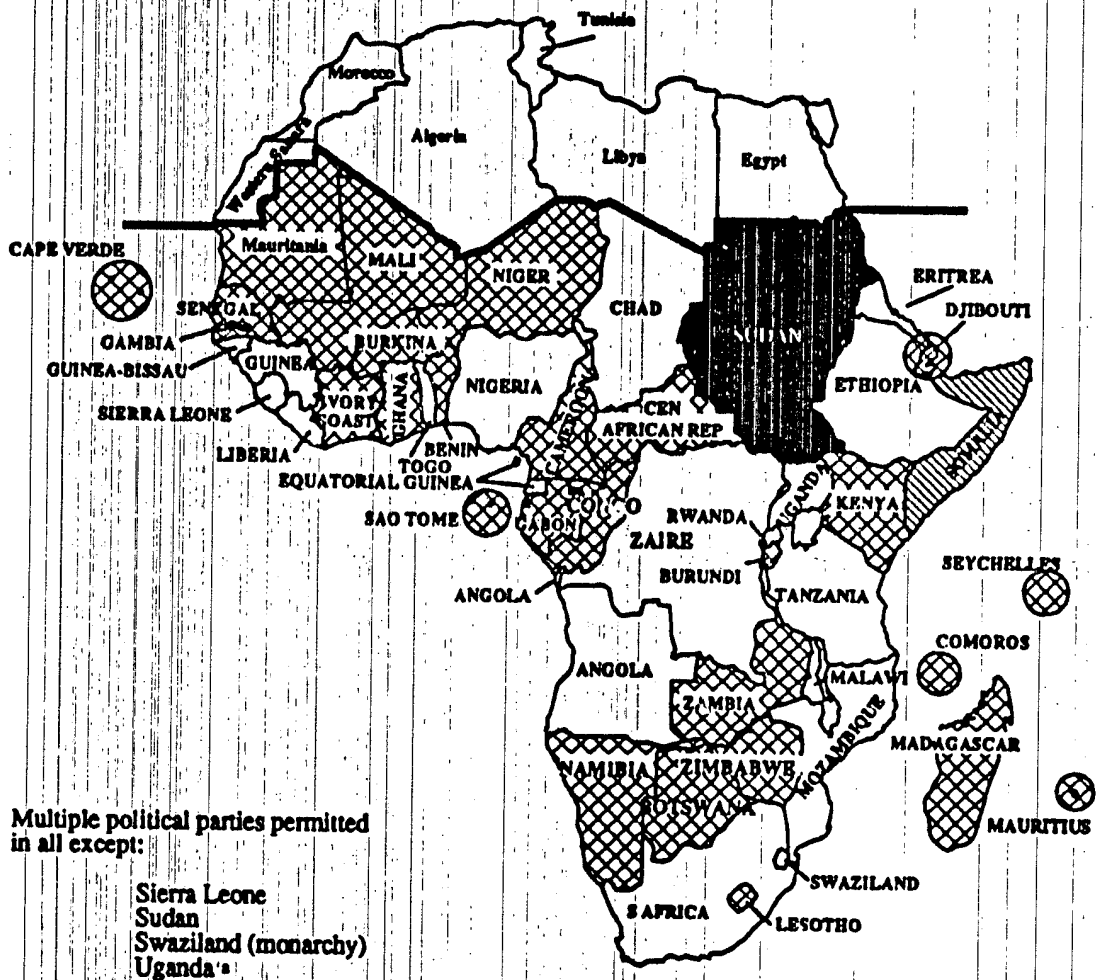
17 November Through 14 December 1993

17 November

Rwanda's cease-fire is marked by the first significant violation in months, but the Hutu-dominated government appears determined to abide by the peace accord while privately blaming the attack on the ethnic Tutsi rebels. *UN* observers decline to blame either side for the violation as the UN's special representative arrives to take up work. The incident follows a sharp rise in ethnic tensions after neighboring ***Burundi's*** ethnic Tutsi-led military revolt last month that shattered that country's Hutu-dominated democratic government.

18 November

Sub-Saharan Africa: Status of Democratization, 14 December 1993



Multiple political parties permitted in all except:

- Sierra Leone
- Sudan
- Swaziland (monarchy)
- Uganda[a]

Elected government in place; national multiparty contests completed [b, c]

Various stages of struggle, resistance, elections, and planned transition [b]

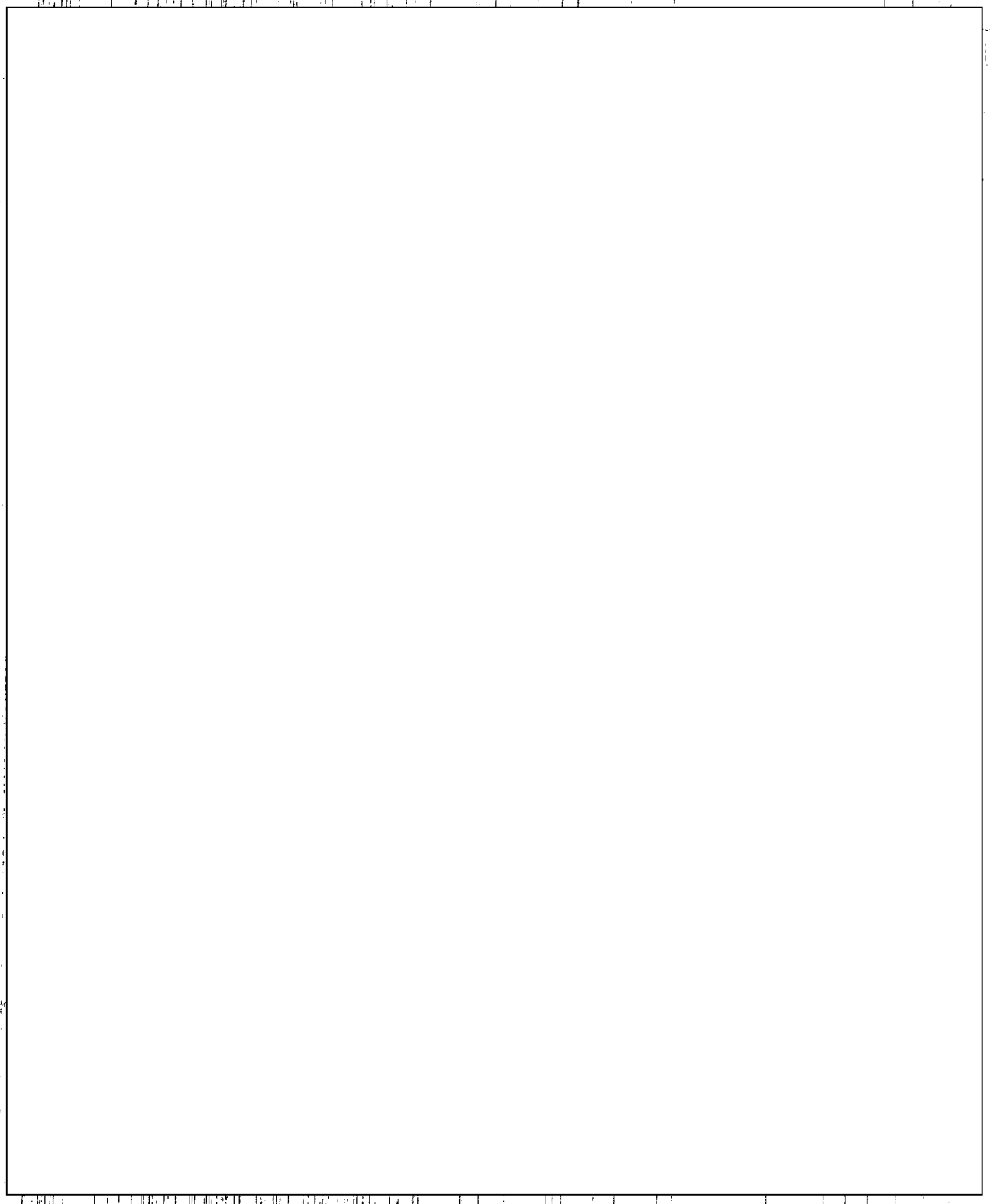
No recognized central authority

No Multi-party transition planned

[a] Parties continue to exist, but are not permitted to campaign or raise funds.

[b] Broad categories do not distinguish degrees of commitment to or extent of democratic reform.

[c] Burundi's democratically-elected President killed in failed military revolt.



30 November

A second unexplained cease-fire violation occurs in ***Rwanda*** as UN military observers confirm the death of 17 people in an attack in the country's northwest that renews tension for a time between the Hutu-dominated government and ethnic Tutsi rebels.

10 December

UN peacekeepers in *Rwanda* assume responsibility for security in Kigali as French forces prepare to withdraw on 15 December. The move paves the way for rebel leaders to arrive in the capital to form a multiparty transitional government under a process that is to be followed by demobilization, formation of an integrated Army, and multiparty elections.

Looking Ahead, Mid-December Through February

22 December The six-month mandate of the *UN* Observer Mission on the *Rwanda*/Uganda Border will expire unless it is renewed by the Security Council. Its mission is to ensure that no arms or material support reach Rwanda's Tutsi rebels from fellow tribesmen on the Uganda side of the border under the accord that calls for the formation of a transitional government and multiparty elections.